# THE REBELLION.

### Court Martial Ordered Upon Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Wool Ordered to Missouri and Gen. Mansfield to Fortress Monroe.

Interesting News from Gen. Banks' Command.

Reappearance of the Rebels in Force on the Upper Potomac.

The River Seven Feet Above Fording Depth.

#### Brisk Skirmish Near Edsall's Hill.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Large Fleet of Union Gunboats on the River.

Appointments and Promotions in the New York Volunteer Service.

The Vanderbilt and Other Steamers Chartered by Government.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

The Passage of the Militia Loan Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1861.

COURT MARTIAL OF GEN. FREMONT-GEN. WOOD ORDERED TO MISSOURI AND GEN. MANSFIELD TO

Upon charges made by Colonel Blair, Major General Fremont has been ordered to report himself for trial by

General Wool, of Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to orsede General Fremont in command of the Departmont of the West, and General Mansfield left for Fortress aroe this afternoon to supersede General Wool. Capt. Drake De Kay accompanies General Mansfield, and will

General Wool, it is understood, has left the fortress and is on his way West, and General Fremont will procood to this city at his earliest convenience, leaving his forces in command of another, who is considered competent to meet any foe that General Fremont has been

A train with two hundred troops left Alexandria yesterday afternoon for the purpose of obtaining weed at Edsell's Hill. While the cars were loading some of the troops proceeded over the hill towards Springfield station, were fired on by the rebels and three of their number wounded. The entire party, with the exception of two who became detached and were taken prisoners, returned to Alexandria, baving fully succeeded in the THE SITUATION OF THE RESELS.

As reported in this correspondence last night, the rebels have become alarmed at their own temerity, and fear to bring upon themselves the attack they are most anxious to avoid. The capture of their batteries along the river, and the compation of Fredericksburg, Gordonsville and Culpepper Court House, is what they meet dread. This source of alarm has unquestionably influenced their retirement from our front to Manassas Junction, so that attack of our forces by way of Fredericksburg.

The defiant attitude of the rebels hereabouts has been

abandoned. They are now acting purely on the defen-sive. They are manifestly in continual alarm as to an It from some quarter where they are most assall-

The report in to-day's Herand of the position of the rebel army has been verified to-day by a close and accurate reconnessance of able engineers. Their position forms a crescent, reaching from Occoquan creek to a point above Leesburg, while the centre extends from Fairfax Court House to Manassas Junction.

The rise in the river above, and the presence of the Potomac fictilla below Washington, precludes their cross ing; but they are aware that we have command of means to cross at any point, and turn either of their flanks. Their step backward is considered here by experienced army officers as an indication that they do not intend to

APFAIRS IN GENERAL RANKS' ARMT—REAPPRARANCE
OF THE REBELS ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAQ—
THE RIVER UNFORDABLE—THE REBELS RECONNOITERING OFFOSITE EDWARDS' FERRY—REVIEW
OF THE MINNESOTA TROOPS, ETC.
One of the special army correspondents of the Herald,
who left General Banks' column this morning, reports
that last night the rebels appeared to be encamped, to
the number of about eight thousand, opposite the mouth
of Seneca river, on the banks of the Potomac. The
Thirty-fourth New York regiment, Colonel Le Day, is on. Thirty-fourth New York regiment, Colonel Le Dou, is en-camped on the Maryland side of the Potomac, south of the mouth of the Seneca, epposite the force of rebels alluded to above, and discovered them first. This morning this to above, and discovered them man, force of rabels disappeared in a northerly direction.

that day. They disappeared towards the north, and have not been beard of in this section since they were repelled at the Falls by our artillery. This force is probably mak-

A despatch received at General McChellan's headquar ders at noon to-day from General Banks' column an mounces that the river is seven feet above lording. The weather to-day is rainy, making the rebels' char

The HERALD'S correspondent also states that Coners Gorman made a reconnoissance opposite Edwards' ferry yesterday. The enemy's pickets lined the banks of the the Virginia side, and an engampment was seen

within half a mile of the river, and within reach of our

fled cannon batteries.

General Banks telegraphs to-day that the enemy has ande no demonstrations to-day, and that everything is Yesterday Governor Ramzey, of Minnesota, visited the

egiments of his State under the command of General regiments of his State under the command of General Gorman, and was enthusiastically received.

The whole of General Banks' division paraded yester-day, presenting a fine, soldierly appearance. General Banks and staff reviewed the column. It is pronounced by soveral gentlemen who witnessed the demonstration to be a aplendid and successful affair.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. Affairs at the Navy Yard and down the Potomac to-day are quiet. The Island Belle arrived this morning from Availate the lease being arrived this morning from Aquilateek, with despatches from Captain Craven to the government. His flottilla now consists of about eighteen vessels. The rebels, it is believed, have a number of masked batteries at all the principal points where they

Can be made available.

The cyster sloop that arrived here to day reports fifty or sixty vessels on the way up the river, laden with may, corn, produce, coal, wood and stores. At the time the corn, but we would be the control of th

solop passed Freestone Point some thirty vessels were in the neighborhood, but none were fired upon.

The tug Puzy arrived this evening and reports that five or six vessels of the Potemac fictilla are lying on the Maryland shore, within view of the rebel battery at Freestone Point. The remainder of our vessels are off Aquia creek, from which the rebel steamer George Page has recently made repeated unsnecessful attempts to

lay, nor can any signs of life be seen at Freestone

The Potomac is certainly not now closed by the enemy rehants are daily receiving goods from the North by way of the river.

Captain Thomas, of the Quartermaster's Clothing and Equipage Department, has on exhibition at his office a considerable amount of clothing belonging to the rebe army, which was captured at the time of the advance of troops on Munson's Hill. Some of the coats and taloons for officers were of the finest French cloth, and of a substantial character. They were captured in rebel wagons, together with muskets, sabres, pistols and several of Colt's patent six chamber rifles. The clothing

THE ARMY. Major Rucker, of the Assistant Quartermaster's Bu-reau, has been promoted to a colonelcy. Captain Hart, his assistant, will, it is supposed, be promoted as a con-

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF

The Secretary of War, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is compelled to cease opening any letters addressed to him marked "private." Hereafter all letters so marked will remain unopened.

FUNERAL OF COMMISSARY GENERAL GIBSON.

Brevet Major General George Gibson, Commissary eneral of the United States Army, died in this city on Sunday night, aged a few days over eighty-six years. Gen. Gibson entered the United States Army as a captain, served with distinction throughout the war of 1812, and at the reorganization and reduction of the army, in 1821, was appointed Colonel of Subsistence and Chief of the Commissary Department, which post he has held from that date to his demise, having for faithful and energetic services been promoted, in 1831, Breve Brigadier General, and in 1848 a Brevet Major General There are few men who enjoyed so universal a reputa-tion as General Gibson. The amenity of his manners was but the reflex of a good, generous, charitable heart, that endeared him to the high and low, rich and poor. He was a universal favorite with the young and old. His irrepreachable honesty and upright dealings with the many contractors who have for so long a period furnished rapplies to our army, made his services valuable to the government and its friends throughout our wide space

The funeral of General Gibson took place at noon, from his residence in F street, near the Treasury Department, and was the occasion of a grand military display, the escort consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The President, with the heads of the departments, General McCiellan, and numerous field and staff officers were in the

procession.

General order—no. 84.

War Department, Adultant Crement's Office,
Wardington, Sopt. 30, 1861.

In announcing to the army the decease of the Commissary General of Subsistence, Brevet Major General George
Gibson, who departed this life, at his residence in this
city, last night at twelve o'clock, the Secretary of War
has a most painful duty to discharge. One by one, during the last few years, the patriarchs of the army, the
veterans of our "second war of independence." have
been dropping into their peaceful graves. The time
honored names of a Towson and a Jesup were no longer
borne on the rolls of the living, and to-day one of the
few remaining servivors of their gallant company, borne on the rolls of the living, and to-day one of the few remaining servivors of their gallant company, and one of the most distinguished, is also numbered with the illustrious dead. All honor to these worthy sons of the republic, born of it in its golden days. And may the soldiers of our young army strive hard to emulate their bright example, and be as successful as were they in preserving escutcheous untarnished by any stain. A native of Pennsylvania, Gen. Gibson entered the army from civil life, as a captain of infantry, in May, 1808. Subsequently promoted Major and Lieutenant Colonel, and after having served with distinction through the war of 1812-15, he was disbanded at its close. Reappointed as Quartermaster General in 1818, he rendered invaluable service, in the former capacity, to the army of Gen. Jackson in Florida, and thereby carned the enduring friendship of that stern old soldier.

Broveted a Brigadier General for faithful service in

soldier.

Broveted a Brigadier General for faithful service in 1826, and a Major General for meritorious conduct as Commissary General during the Mexican war, he has administered the affairs of his department for a period of over forty years to the entire satisfaction, it is believed, of his superiors and the army.

The arrangements for his funeral will be ordered by Major General McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

Says:—

We watch here with great solicitude the progress of the secession war (Sonderbundskrieg), a war which, if not successfully checked by the patriots of the South, may assume a most formulable aspect. It is time that the array with which the North confronts secession may appear imposing even to the South. Nevertheless, when the avalanche is once fairly in motion, it is too late to frustrate its formation, and, gathering in its devastating

Another letter says:—
Switzerland having attained the highest rank among the nations of the world, the Swiez government mits no opportunity to encourage its people to maintain the enviable position. Virtually carrying out the doctrine of free trade, her mechanical and artistic productions are even offered every possible opportunity to enter into competition abroad with those of other countries. In view of this the Federal Council has promutgated a series of resolutions, wherein it is stated that responsible commissioners would be appointed by the federal government to attend the great exhibition of 1862 in London, and there to take charge, without any expense to exhibitors, of all articles sent on by the Swiss for exhibitor, unpack and repack them, and see to their safety. Furthermore, that all expenses of transportation and insurance incurred on articles of Swissmanufacture during their transit to and from London will be borne by the foderal government; provided the articles forwarded have passed an examination before the various cantonal Boards of Supervisors, whose duty it will be to judge if the articles offered for transportation are of sufficient merit to entitle them to oxibition at the great World's Fair.

It appears that Mr. Bernais, the American Consul to Zurich, has not yet received his exequatur, and that the Consul to Bagle will likely fare no better, unfavorable reports being in circulation in regard to both of them. As to the former, it is said by the Swiss authorities that, while editing a newspaper in the West, he frequently induced in a covere strictures services in the former, and that the closed in each of the covered strictures are the former that the covered strictures are the covered and the covered strictures are the former that the covered strictures are the covered and the covered strictures are the covered and the covered strictures are the covered and the covered strictures are the covered at the covered strictures are the covered at the covered at the covered strictures are the cove

usand dollars of their September wages, to be dis-

THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS DUE ON BEHALF OF DECRASED SOLDIERS. The following circular, of very general interest,

The following circular, of very general interest, has just been issued from the Treasury Department:

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for money due deceased officers and soldiers, on account of military services rendered, whether in the federal or volunteer service, to obtain the same with the least delay, the following information is furnished:

Order First—If the deceased was married, payment will be made first to the widow; sacond, if no widow, to his child or children; if minors, to the guardian.

Order Second—If he died unmarried, first to the father; second, if the father is dead, to the mother; third, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters collectively; lastly, to the heirs general.

Applications—The claimant or claimants must make a written application, under eath, and over his or her, or their own signature, stating his, her or their name, ago, residence, connection to the deceased, with the letter or name of the captain of the company and regiment to the deceased, which he belonged, time of his death, and the nature of the pay claimed, whether agreers of pay, and the one hundred dollars bounty, under the act of July, 22, 1861, or three months extra pay, under the act of July 19, 1848.

Proof—To satisfy the accounting officers that the per-

hundred dollars bounty, under the act of July, 12, 1891, or three months extra pay, under the act of July 19, 1848.

Procf—To satisfy the accounting officers that the person or persons thus claiming is or are entitled to the money, in the character he, she or they claim, the depositions of two credible witnesses will be required, stating that they are acquainted with the claimant or claimants, the connections held to the deceased, and that they, the deposents, are disinterested.

Authentication—The application and depositions above required to be subscribed and sworn to before a Judge, Commissioner, Notary Public, or Justice of the Peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, are supanied by the certificate and seal of a court of record, as to the fact of the said Judge being duly commissioned, and acting in his official capacity, at the time of the execution of the foregoing papers. If the soldier died unmarried, it must be so stated in the applications of those claiming to be the father, mother, brothers or sisters, as well as by the witnesses. Proof of marriage, record evidence if possible, must always accompany the applications of those claiming to be widows.

Administration—As the taking out of letters of administration is attended with considerable expense, often maccessary, it is suggested that it be done only when required by the Auditor. In all cases where the soldier has been discharged the captain's descriptive certificate must be forwarded to this office, or its absence satisfactorily accounted for. The certificate of an officer of the army as to the soldier's identify, in addition to his own affidavit, will be deemed sufficient. Where the certificate of such officer cannot be procured, the testimony of two credible diainterested wittesses must be adduced, as in the case of deceased soldiers.

NOUE OF PAYMENT.

Payments will be made by an order from the account-

the case of deceased solders.

MOLE OF PAYMENT.

Payments will be made by an order from the accounting officers on any Paymenter of the army. Such order will require the signature of the claimant on its face before it will be paid.

MODE OF PRESENTING CLAIMS.

All claimants wishing to obtain information, or to present claims, can communicate with this office by mail, and will receive as speedy a reply as the business of the office will allow.

The government pays all pestages en such communica-tions, whether received or transmitted by this office.

A compliance with the above rules will insure prompt settlement of all claims without unnecessary delay.

Address Ezra B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, Washington City, D. C.

SUTLERS TO MILITARY CORPS. in the campaign, on detachment or on distant service will be allowed sutlers at the rate of one for every regi ment, corps or separate detachment, to be appointed by the commanding officer of such regiment, corps or detach-ment, upon the recommendation of the Council of Admi nistration, subject to the approval of the general or othe

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT SPROSTON, The First Lieutenant of the new gunboat Seneca, who igured prominently in the outting out of the rebel privateer Judith, at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and the destruc-tion of the dry dock, was formerly attached to the stear frigate Colorado. He is a native of Maryland, but we appointed from Ohio, and entered the service in 1846. THE CASE OF COLONEL EINSTEIN.

Although Colonel Einstein, of Philade lphia, was put under arrest seven weeks ago by order of General McDow ell, he has not yet received a copy of the charge and spe cifications against him. Whatever these may be, many of his brother officers and friends express the opinion that he should either be tried, and if found guilty, dismissed, restored to his command.

As the Pennsylvania State election will take place next Tuesday a number of politicians are now electioneering ong the troops from Pennsylvania on the line of th spective camps, the captains and lieutenants acting as judges of election, the returns under the law being as valid as if the voting took place in their precincts at purpose of influencing the voting of volunteers, is not considered, by rigid disciplinarians, calculated to have good moral effect upon the army.

REVELATION OF GOVERNMENT SECRETS. Notwithstanding the efforts in every department of the of the purport of the conference is obtained by parties interested, to at least mislead them as to what is proposed to be done. Just enough leaks out on these occasions to make mischief, and is reported to foreign ministheir advantage.

W. H. Russell, special correspondent of the London Times, has returned to this city from his sporting trip to Times, has returned to this city from his sporting trip to Illinois. On Sunday week, at Wilmington, Will county, Illinois, Mr. R. went out for a day's shooting—a diversion slightly in conflict with the laws of Illinois, which pro-hibit shooting on the Sabbath. Mr. Russell was consequently brought to the presence of an Illinois justice, fine-thirty dollars for the offence, and paid it. This is esteem benefit of one-half of all fines from this source. The au-thorities of Illinois are open to severe condemnation for non-enforcement of the statutes, this being the first in-stance in which a fine for that offence has ever been collocted. The conservators of the public peace of Illine have long been on the watch for a Doctor of Laws whom to vindicate the majesty of this Sunday statute, as well as for some sportsman possessed of sufficient assets to pay the shot in current funds. Illinois bonds

tour, while surrounded by his sportsman's traps, Mr. Russell was welcomed by an old farmer of the vicinity Russell was welcomed by an one larm. Russell. Hope you with, "We are glad to see you, Mr. Russell. Hope you will find lots of game. You can have all the game you will find lots of game, and make game of the American want, but you must not make game of the America cagle out here." This address clicited the onthusiasti

WHERE IS LIEUTENANT SCHOONMAKER? Some apprehension is felt for Lieutenant Schoonmaker who was detached from the Minnesota, with orders to re-port to the Navy Department, but who has failed to

50.
IRON WHEEL TRANSPORTATION WAGONS. The government for some time past has been making experiments with iron wheel transportation wagons.

THE NEW GRANADA CLAIMS COMMISSION—SELECTION

The joint Commission for the adjustment of the claims between the United States and New Granada has at length between the United States and New Granada has at length agreed upon an umpire—the Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, of New Hampshire. He was our commissioner in the settlement of claims with Great Britain under General Pierce's administration. The Commission take a recess until the first Monday in November to enable the counsel for New Granada to take evidence, &c. Recent intelligence from

AFFAIRS ABOUT GENERAL SICELES' ENCAMPMENT. ports being in circulation in regard to both of them. As to the former, it is said by the Swiss authorities that, while editing a newspaper in the West, he frequently indulged in severe strictures against the Swiss government, which has determined not to grant him an exequator until his reported malicious language towards Switzer, land finds redutation from parties authorized to inquire into his antecedents.

The TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Colonel Fletcher Webster, of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment, has left for Boston, on business for his regiment. Members of this regiment have sent home eight

#### NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

DARKISTOWN, Sopt. 30, 1861.
The first frost of the season was experienced here last

louaves, one hundred and one in number, arrived a headquarters on Saturday night, after performing a march of thirty-one miles in nine hours. They are now doing duty as General Banks' body guard. Each one of the number has seen service in the late Continental wars of

Captain Williams, late Assistant Adjutant General of General Banks' division, left here yesterday via Wash-ington, to take command of the Massachusetts cavalry.

From an elevation yesterday near the mouth of the seneca, was seen along the line of the Leesburg and Alexandria turnpike, continuous clouds of dust, progressing southward, which indicated movements of large bodies of troops or baggage trains, leading to the belief that the rebel army near Leesburg was leaving en masse for the seat of war near Washington, but this morning the en-campments near the former place were discovered intact. Last Wednesday three men belonging to the Thirty. fourth New York attempted to cross the Potomac in a beat at the Whitehouse Locks near, the mouth of the Muddy run. When nearly across, a voiley of thirty guns

were fired by the rebels. The rower was shot in the right shoulder blade, the ball traversing under the skin and lodging above the elbow of the left arm. One of the others fired seven shots from the stern of the boat and three of the rebeis were seen to fall.

In the affair of last Tuesday at the Point of Rocks, Col.

Geary, after shelling the rebels from their position crosed the river at the head of about twenty-four men He so ared the shore, and ascended the mountain where he found two fortifications of timber and earth. These he entirely demolished, and then pursued the enemy four miles into the interior, but without overtaking them. A gentlemen in our service has just returned from his home in Virginia, and brings the following intelligence

from the region above Harper's Ferry:—
At Leestown, on the Winchester Railroad, three miles east of Charlestown, were located about three hundred irregular cavalry to guard Charlestown against the

threatened demolition of that place by our forces at Sandy Hook, if our pickets there were fired upon. Captain Henderson, of the rebel cavalry, although severely wounded by a private, is not dead as reported. He has nearly recovered from the offect of his wound-His command, together with Turner Ashby's cavalry, are protecting the laboring forces engaged in tearing up the railroad at Kearneysville, above Duffield's station, and guarding the shore at Sheppardstown. About three hun-dred men were dismantling the remaining locomotives and loading rails, &c. They were also employed in pro-curing copper from the locomotives and shops, as well as spouting, by order of the rebel government, for the manufacture of percussion caps. In connection with this it was stated that the cap manufactory at Winchester, opposite Richmond, had nearly stopped for want of

the Potomac copposite Hancock, to protect the importa-tion of salt, leather and coffee. At this place our government has no protecting force, and it is stated that a large quantity of salt, stored at the warehouse of Jacob Grove, near Sharpsburg, has found its way to the cement mill above Hancock, and thence into secessia.

All around in this section, soldiers and robel agents

sionists of coffee, salt and bacon, leaving families entirely

Joseph Goyle, a cartman, and Wm. Brannan, formerly boller maker, went last Wednesday to the house of a Mrs. Noakes and took thirty to forty pounds of coffee, threatening her with imprisonment if she protested against it. They also made a demand for money, which they said was in the house; but the lady, thinking imprisonment preferable to starvation, refused to give up what she

At Winchester there are 500 to 600 militia, armed with shot guns, old pistols, &c., and many of them had not seen a charge of powder and ball since their impress ment. It required a considerable regular force to keep them from mutinying and returning home.

My informant visited Charlestown to see some friends When a short distance from that place, in company with others, he was challenged by a rebel picket stationed near an old building. The latter fired his piece and ran to his comrades in the building, pursued by the others from which they subsequently escaped. On taking pos session of the rebel resort, our friends found there nine guns, a hat full of percussion caps and fifty or sixty pounds of lead, all of which were seized upon. Following up this success they visited the premises of a rebel partisan where they captured five employed in the rebel service.

Michael Price, one of the first advocates of seces

Virginia, and recently in the army opposed to our forces. cause and returned to his home, near Harper's Ferry He controlled and exercised great influence in getting the State out of the Union, but has become convinced that friends to intercede for his return to loyalty. On and remarked that the rebels might as wel Rosecrans, "for" he said, "just as we thought we had got him he was all around us." At other times when we thought we were safely encamped for the night, he thought be weeken tack us, and did, too. He says, also, that Rosecrans is more than a match for all the rebel forces west of the mountains.

The rebels lave given up all idea of crossing the river, unless Maryland assumes a heatile attitude.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 20, 1861. On Thursday last, Major Gould and Captain Scriber of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, under the guidance of Major McDaniels, of the special service, went over to Harper's Ferry and succeeded in recovering two valuable bells belonging to our govern ering two variance beins belonging to our govern-ment, one of which weighs 1,290 pounds and the other 900 pounds, together with a fire engine and other articles captured by the rebels. On the same day they arrested a Mr. Magraw, who had been engaged in the laudable occupation of robbing the Unionists for the bene fit of the rebels. Letters were found in his possession showing that he was in constant communication with the rebel leaders. The officers confiscated his mules, wagons and other articles. Magraw remains a prisoner. There

recovered have been fitted up in an ingenious manner by Captain Scriber, and frequently pay their respects to the rebel scouts when they visit the Ferry. The same officer has collected large quantities of railroad spikes, which ho wires in suitable bundles and discharges them in place of emister shot. Captain Scriber declares that he can keep the whole rebel army from crossing here with these nove projectiles. Great credit is due to Major Gould and Captain Scriber for their mechanical skill in the erection of patteries and fortifications fronting Harper's Ferry and ford, extending a distance of several hundred yards. The Ferry, and these being Unionists, earnestly desire that the before named officers, with their command, should re

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Via Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1861.

The S. R. Spaulding has not yet arrived here from Hal Flags of truce to-day conveyed a number of wounder rebels, made prisoners in Western Virginia, to Crane;

FORFEITURE OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS ANNUITY.

In consequence of the secossion of the Cherokee Nation and its alliance with the rebels, Colonel McNeil, Assistant Provost Marshal, has issued a proclamation notifying the St. Louis Building and Savings Association that the sum of \$33,000, being part of an annuity paid the Cherokee's in that institution, is, under the act of Congress, forfeited to the United States, and confiscated to their use and

#### THE NIAGARA OFF CAPE RACE.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

French Officers Forbidden to Enter the American Army.

Five Thousand Spanish Troops to Invade Mexico.

A March from Vera Cruz to the City

of Mexico Anticipated. The Great Eastern Saved by an American.

Queen Isabella Proclaims the Abolitionist Emancipation Doctrine in Perto Rico.

British Comments on the Federal Loan Circular.

Attempt to Assassinate the Queen of Greece.

ADVANCE IN COTTON. &c.,

Sr. Jours, N. F., Oct. 2, 1861. The Cunard steamship Niagara, which left Liverpool on laturday, Sept. 21, at ten o'clock A. M., and Queenstown on Sunday evening, 224, arrived off Cape Pace at half-past nine o'clock this morning, en route to Halifax and Boston. The news yacht of the press boarded the Niagara and

obtained the following summary of news, prepared for the association by its Liverpool agent. Among the passengers on board the Niagara is Prince Alfred, who was the guest of the Mayor of Liverpool the day previous to the sailing of the Ningara, in which city the young Prince was received with great attentions by

The Paris Bourse was firm. Three per cent rentes 69

trip to sea on the 19th ult., proceeding from the Thames to Portsmouth. Her performance was highly favorable.

A student who fired at the Queen of Greece, in a public quare at Athens, missed his aim. The assarsin was ar

The Bombay mail of August 25 reached Marseilles of the 20th ult. The news is unimportant. Shirtings had declined. Exchange 2s. a 2s. 3d. Freights advancing. Calcutta dates are of August 14. Shirtings were active and steady. Twist advancing. The indigo prospects continued bad. Linseed was advancing. Exchange 2s. a 2s. 3dd. Freight to London 55s.

#### THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Garibaldi's Commission and His Duty Towards Italy—Napoleon Anxious for the Exile of the Liberator from Eu-rope—The British Press on Secretary Chase's Government Loan Circular India-French Officers Refused Permis sion to Enter the Union Army-Preparations for a Spanish Invasion of Mexico-The "Universal Emancipation' Doctrine in Porto Rico, &c.

The assertions that Garibaldi intended soon to embark for America, where he will espouse the cause of the government, continue to be made and contradicted. The latest telegraphic despatch from Turin, however, declares tention of leaving for the battle fields of America for the

An article has appeared in a late number of the Paris sence of Garibaldi in America would suit the wishes and policy of the French government.

The London Times has an editorial on Secretary

Chase's appeal for subscriptions to the new federal loan. It says:—"If the interest offered is a sufficient appeal to safety of investment in the loan are unnecessary; if it is nount instead of appealing to considerations which, rightly viewed, amount to little more than a confession of neakness. The people will be more ready to believe that provision will be made for the payment of the princihas been made for leaving one farthing of expense out of

Mr. Laing, Financial Secretary of India, addressed the ber of Commerce, and other leading merchants of that city, on the subject of India. After treating of financial and general government affairs, he said he thought to and general government affairs, he said he thought to promote the growth of cotton it was especially necessary to advance capital to growers, and to enable this to be done with safety a proper law of contracts was exeminal. He de-scribed what has been enacted on this question, and after alluding to an early prospect of the reduction of import duties on cotton, wound up by appealing to his hearers to ommercial aspect.

A letter from Paris says several superior and subalter

antages if they will serve in the federal army. Some have been offered as much as six thousand france for heir outfit, and pay of 20,000 francs a year guaranteed for several years to come.

It was at first said that the French government did not

mear inclined to refuse these offers. Permission was demanded, but on the 15th of September the Minister of War, by order of the Emperor, made known to applicants It is reported that a Spanish expedition against Mexico was being organized at Havana. Five thousand infantry will disembark early in October, at Vera Cruz, thence march-ing direct to the city of Mexico. Six scrow frigaton, two

ners and numerous transports are also to be em-A decision of Marshal O Donnel is published in the Madrid Gazette, to the Captain General of Porto Rico. It declares the principle that a slave who has touched the soil of Spain must be considered as emancipated, even without the con

The Disaster to the Great Enstern. THE DISASTET TO THE GIVEST EPRATERY.

HE IS ANCHOICED, AFTER MUCH ANXIETY AND
TROUBLE, AT QUEENSTOWN—AMERICAN INGENUITY
DEVISES THE HIG SHIP.

An account of the accident to this vessel was received

detail by the steamship Bohemian, at Father Point. After considerable trouble and anxiety she had been morning of the 20th ultimo. It is supposed the needful

repairs will be speedily commenced.

The night preceding her anchorage she was obliged to put off from the coast, owing to the prevalence of a heavy

milton, of Boston, Mass., by whom the temporary steering gear was arranged, without which the big thip would have been entirely unmanageable, and doubtless would have be. come a complete wreck.

## Commercial Intelligence.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The funds were dull and a shade lower on the 20th ult., owing to some realizations. The rates of discount in the open market were still decidedly lower than the reduced bank minimum. Best bills 3 a 3% per cent. The influx could be hard continues. of gold to the bank continues

Consols closed on Saturday, Sept. 21. at 93% a 93% for

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARRET.

LIVERPOOL, Sopt. 21, 1861.
The Liverpool cotton market closes to-day firm, with
mail sales.

Small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. Flour firm at 28s. a 30s. Wheat quiet and steady: sales of red Western at 10s. add. a 12s. red Southern, 12s. a 12s. 6d.; white Western, 12s. 3d. a 13s. 4d.; white Southern, 13s. a 13s. 6d.; Corn firm; mixed, 30s. a 31s. yellow, 31s. a 31s. 6d.; white, 34s. a 36s.

dd. Corn firm; mired, 30s. a 31s. yellow, 31s. a 31s. 6d.; white, 34s. a 36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market rules dull. Beef quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon flat. Lard firm at 50s. a 53s. Tailow has a downward tendency; quoted at 47s. a 47. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes firm; pots and pearls 32s. a 32s. 6d. Rosin quiet; common 13s. Spirits turpentine heavy, and nominal at 60s. Sugar firmer. Coffee firm. Rice advancing; Carolina, 24s. 6d. a 20s. 6d. Linseed advanced 1s. a 1s. 6d., with an upward tendency. Linseed oil firm at 34s. 6d. Cod oil quiet at 34s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat has an upward tendency; quoted at 55s. a 66s. Flour, 27s. a 50s. Iron very dull. Sugar firm, and advanced 6d. Tea irregular; common Congo, 11d. a 11½d. Coffee active, and advanced 2s. Rice firmer, and advanced 3d. a 5d. Tailow quiet at 47s. Spirits turpentine quiet at 64s. Linseed cakes firm. Linseed oil active at 34s. 3d. a 34s. 6d.; aperm oil dull at £92 a £93; cod oil, £34.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LAVKETOOL, Sept. 22, 1861.

The sales of cotton yesterday (saturday) footed up 40,000 bales. The market was firm, with an advance of a half-penny per pound on the week, with a still advancing tentency. The sales to speculators and exporters were 10,000 bales.

It is reported that the sales yesterday reached 67,000 bales, including 25,000 bales Surat to arrive.

Escausiums continue quiet and steady, with the exception of mixed corn, which is slightly easier.

Provisions dull.

LINDEON MONEY MARKET.

FROVENIONS dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON SOPP. 21.—Evening.

Consols clessed to-day at 93½ a 93½, for money.

The latest sales of American stocks were—

Eric shares at 23 a 23½.

HAVES COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for the week addup 30,500 bales.

New Orleans trea ordinaire, 120; ditto bas, 120f. The market closes firm at an advance of 8f. a 10f. The total stock in port amounts to 214,000 bales.

Paris, Sept. 21, 1861.

The Bourse closed firm to-day at 69f. 30c.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CAIRO.

Carso, Oct. 1, 1961. The troops stationed at Norfolk have been ordered to There are reports in circulation that General Polk, with

20,000 men, had taken possession of Mayfield, Kentucky. Everything is quiet here and at Paducah. Cairo, Oct. 2, 1861.
The gunboat Concatoga went down the river last night within three miles of Columbia. She chased the rebel gunboat Jeff Davis, obliging her to take shelter under cover of the rebel batteries on shore. It was ascertained that the Joff. Davis had an armament of four six-pounders. The Conestoga found the rebel signal fires burning several miles this side of Columbia.

The Charleston bridge has been repaired, and trains are running to-day.

The woods back of Bird's Point are said to be alive

with rebeis.

Continual skirmishing by the pickets is reported.

Accounts from the South say that a large portion of
Gen. Pillow's army has crossed the river at Belmont, en

Col. Logan, with forty-five men, went up the Missis sippi on Monday to capture a company of rebels near Charleston, Mo. Another party left Bird's Point for the control of the expeditions have not yet returned.

Col. Logan was reported at Charleston last night. He had seized a large quantity of corn belonging to the

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2, 1861.
The Senate resolution offered by Mr. Whitaker yesterday, requesting Governor Magoffin to resign, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House adopted resolutions instructing Messrs, Breckinridge and Powell to resign by a vote of 55 to 31. Nathan Gaither Jr. has been confirmed as Secretary of State, vice Mr. Munroe, who has gone South. Both Houses passed the two million loan bill.

Louises passed the two million loan bill.

Louisenas, Oct. 2, 1861.

The city is quiet, but conflicting rumors provail regarding the intended military movements in Kentucky, but nothing sufficiently definite or authentic to communicate.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 2, 1861. Messrs. Flagg and Latkins, of the Quartermaster's Deprriment, who have just arrived from the West, report that the commanding officer at Monticello, Mo., had

Letters from some of Green's men, taken from a rebel arrested at that place, state that the rebels at Lexington were badly frightened, and would probably scatter into

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. Johnston's preclamation to the people of Kentucky. It is similar in tone to that of General Buckner.

The same paper says-"We are informed that a large standard, and requests ample provision to be made for

The same paper is instructing farmers how to make potash as a mean of supplying soap, of which the South appears to be destitute.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

EY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MEW YORK.

Amid the tramp of armies, the sound of fratricidal strift and lamentath not the fallen, we still behold the merciful arm of the Ruler of the Universe made bare for our protection. Though a suicidal war, stimulated by leaders of faction and waged with all the power of a great and misguided people, weighs like the hand of death upon the national energies and throws its dark shadow over the land, though this nation, so recently prospering under Heaven's brightest smile and advancing with gigantic steps towards greatness and power, has been arrested in its progress and is suffering the deep humiliation and blighting influence of a murderous civil war, yet we have infinite cause for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. Disease has been stayed from the freside and from the camp, internal order has prevailed, plenty has abounded, therty of conscience remains unabridged, ordinary pursuits have been uninterrupted, our national rights are respected, partisan animosities are fast burning out, and the spirit of fraternal affection has been becautifully manifest throughout a wide extent of our common country. Though composed of the representatives of many nations, a general calamity has revealed our strange homogeneity, has served to obliterate prejudices, has moved all alike by the same patriotic smotion. All alike have responded to the call to save our imperilled institutions. The marvellous energy which the crists calls forth proves our national spirit to be unabated, our vigor unwasted, and gives promise, muder the blessings of God, of a higher position in all that constitutes true mitonal greatness. Though evils follow the train of armies, yet for these we have a great compensation in the fact that the exposures and expenditures incident to all will necessarily counteract the tendency of the age to effem

country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

By the Governor. Lockwood L. Dorr, Private Secretary,